

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

OPPOSITION TO RATIFICATION (IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS).

The Reductions in Tariff Rates Are Looked Upon as a Blow to the Republican Policy of Protection—Treaties Cannot Take Effect Until Approved by the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Such strong opposition has developed in Congress, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the terms of the reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine and the British West Indies, recently negotiated, that it is quite probable they will not be ratified. The treaties are in danger, not only because of the opposition to certain specified provisions, but because of the belief that the House of Representatives will withhold its approval even if the necessary two-thirds vote could be secured in the Senate. It is not often that the House of Representatives has been consulted in the making of treaties, but its approval is necessary to those pending, as they were negotiated by the President, and the House of Representatives is the body which has the right to ratify or reject the treaties.

Little is known in the House of Representatives as to the progress of the treaties, as they have not been submitted to that body, but in the Senate they have been scrutinized by Senators on both sides of the chamber, and particularly by some of the Republican members of the Finance Committee who are surprised at what they found. In a general way, it is said that the French treaty contains clauses that seem to have been drawn for the purpose of giving something for nothing, and they have aroused the special opposition of the California Senators because of the provisions with respect to the admission of French wines and other articles which they would be forced to accept. The California delegation are openly and vigorously fighting the French treaty, and the admission of French goods is being opposed by the California delegation.

In the Argentine treaty the provisions that are especially objectionable to the Republicans are those which relate to the reduction of tariff rates on certain goods. The Republicans are opposed to the reduction of tariff rates on certain goods, and they are opposed to the reduction of tariff rates on certain goods.

A Republican Senator said today that the House of Representatives would not ratify the treaties unless the President withdrew the treaties from the Senate. He said that the House of Representatives would not ratify the treaties unless the President withdrew the treaties from the Senate.

There seems to be a general lack of information upon the part of the House of Representatives as to the progress of the treaties, and the House of Representatives is not in a position to ratify the treaties.

The last successful treaty which was submitted to the House of Representatives, as far as reciprocity is concerned, was the Hawaiian treaty, which was passed by the House of Representatives in 1897. It was a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, which was passed by the House of Representatives in 1897.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Pettigrew Calls for Testimony Taken by Committee on the Effect of the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President's order laid before the Senate today a communication from the Smithsonian Institution in regard to a vacancy in the Board of Regents, with a joint resolution proposing to fill it by the selection of Richard Allen of Massachusetts.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Bacon's Philippine Islands resolution as follows:

"That in pursuance of section 4 of article XIV. of the Constitution, the President shall guarantee to the people of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and all other States and peoples within its sovereign jurisdiction and control a republican form of government and shall protect them against invasion."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) called attention to the fact that a resolution was adopted this morning, on motion of Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., D. C.), calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the testimony taken by the committee on the conduct of the war.

OUR TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The Assurance Requested From European Powers Are Likely to Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The negotiations of the United States with the European powers having territorial interests in China are likely to continue over into the new year, but the Government is in such a cheerful frame of mind that a favorable outcome is apparently expected. In fact, guarded statements are made by the officials that indicate a belief on the part of the Government that the European powers are likely to grant the assurances requested by the United States of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia will be given sometime in the near future. Even France, which has not shown a disposition to grant any favors to the United States, is now understood to be less reticent and is willing to discuss the matter at issue in a spirit that is very encouraging to the American negotiators.

The position of France is different from that of the other European powers, in that she has never recognized the area of influence in China that the United States has claimed. The French Government does not extend beyond the area of influence in China that the United States has claimed. The French Government does not extend beyond the area of influence in China that the United States has claimed.

Consistently give assurance that American trade in China will be preserved and continued in the absence of the French Government. It is believed, in the absence of the French Government, that American trade in China will be preserved and continued in the absence of the French Government.

Announcements of Army Officers Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of the officers appointed to the volunteer army during the war.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

They Are Favorably Reported to the Senate and Placed on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany partitioning the Samoan Islands and giving the United States the island of Tutuila and the adjacent islands, will probably be submitted to the Senate without amendment. The Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a favorable report on the part of Mr. Bacon of Georgia to amend it. Mr. Morgan of Alabama voted in the negative, but Mr. Bacon stated that he represented the sentiment of the Senate which was opposed to any steps being taken by this Government that looked like a seizure of these or any other islands or territory. It was, he said, against the long-continued policy of this Government and a violation of the fundamental principle upon which the Republic was based.

Mr. Bacon recognized the importance of harbor privileges the United States had in the island, and desired that it should be retained, but the actual acquisition of the island was over the island ought, he believed, to be submitted to the natives for their approval, and he was of the opinion that such approval would be given by the inhabitants of the island.

At the executive session of the Senate this afternoon the treaty for the partition of Samoa and for the arbitration claims for damages in the Samoan Islands were favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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The German Embassy statement is made that the report must be a canard. No official information on the subject has reached the German Embassy, and the German Embassy statement is made that the report must be a canard.

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MRS. FINGERHUT'S STORY.

SHE TELLS HOW SHE CAME TO SHOOT MR. ROHRBACH.

She Was Agitated When Giving Her Testimony, but Swore That the Revolver Went Off Unexpectedly—Began to Recall Things When Rohrbach Was Dying.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20.—At the trial of Mrs. Henrietta Fingerhut for the murder of Paul Rohrbach, before Chief Justice Magie in the Somerset Court, today, there was a ripple of excitement when the defendant took the stand. She corroborated the testimony of her husband relating to their trouble with Rohrbach and his agents up to the day of the shooting. She related the story of the first attempt of Rohrbach's agents to dispossess them. She said that the revolver which was in the field near the house and her husband's call to let the dog loose.

As she went out a young man stood near the door. He held a revolver and pointed it at her. She pushed him aside and persuaded her husband to go into the house and lock the door while she remained outside to have a sensible talk with the men there. She swore that after her husband went inside, Lawyer Hammer Clark, who had a hatchet, started to hammer in the door. She placed herself before the door, when Clark shifted his hatchet to his left hand and drew the revolver which he pointed at her. In her excitement, she said, she grabbed him about the neck to protect herself, when he exclaimed to the other men, "Oh, what a nice girl!"

She asked the young man who he was to confront her like a robber. He said that his name was Clark and that he was a lawyer. She was produced in court. Mrs. Fingerhut said that on the following day, during the absence of her husband and son, Robert Clark, accompanied by a number of men, again came to her door and asked her to let them in. She refused to let them in, and they threatened to break down the door. She said that she was very much frightened and that she was very much frightened.

Clark took away and then more men arrived and finally Rohrbach came. As they gathered about the house, she saw that they were not there to do her any harm, but that they were there to do her any harm. She said that she was very much frightened and that she was very much frightened.

She opened the window herself and asked Rohrbach what she could do. He demanded that she let them in, and she refused to let them in. She said that she was very much frightened and that she was very much frightened.

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SENATOR HOAR'S POLICY.

How He Would Have Congress Deal With Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today offered resolutions declaratory of the policy of the United States toward the recent acquisitions of territory and they were laid on the table temporarily. They read as follows:

Resolved, The American people and the several States in the Union have in time past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions, or undertaking new and great responsibilities, shown a determination to secure for the Nation or State was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action:

Resolved, The close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico in the Western Hemisphere, and of the Philippine Islands in the Far East and a reduction of those people to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States, constitutes an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Republic adheres to the doctrine which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in its National and State Constitutions:

That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and poorest members, and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and in honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining and in whose administration they have an equal voice. Its most important and sacred obligation is to secure for all its citizens the right of free and equal participation in the government.

First.—To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our own soil with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro safe in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment, and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his own capacity.

Second.—To secure for every woman and for every working woman enough to support a life of decency and honor, and to bring the woman to a civilization and culture in accordance with her own capacity.

Third.—To secure for every citizen the right of free and equal participation in the government, and to bring the citizen to a civilization and culture in accordance with his own capacity.

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ELEVATED AT THE BATTERY.

IT SUBMITS PLANS FOR GETTING OUT OR STAYING IN.

One Route Proposed Closes In Front of the New York City Hall, and the Other Plans Change Terminal, Other Suggest Improvements Without Moving the Structure.

As the extended time within which the Manhattan Railway Company was to get its structure out of Battery Park was about to expire, the new time limit reaching only until today, the managers of the road, the Vice-President and General Manager Alfred Skitt responded to correspondence with President George C. Clausen of the Park Department, submitted some plans and suggestions as to what they might do toward moving or improving their structure if they wanted to, and asked for thirty days more grace. Mr. Clausen grants the extension of time for a most gracious manner and in fact calls attention to the fact that the last notice of eviction which he served upon the road said that no action would be taken until "after" Dec. 21. Here is the latest exchange of compliments:

Dec. 20, 1899. President Park Board:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with our communication of Nov. 20 I beg to herewith hand a number of plans for the following line, showing the comparative practicability of various routes for the elevated railroad in reaching the South Ferry terminal from Greenwich street and Battery Park. Also herewith are suggestions and plans by Mr. John V. Culver, landscape architect, with respect to treatment of the Battery Park in the neighborhood of the elevated railroad. These plans have been ready for some time, but in the absence from New York on professional duty of our counsel have not been submitted and have led to delay. I am sorry that I cannot submit them earlier, but I trust you will accept a time and place convenient to your convenience. I would ask an extension of thirty days, in the form heretofore adopted, and I would be very glad to have the matter finally disposed of within that time. Respectfully yours, ALFRED SKITT, Vice-President.

Alfred Skitt, Esq., Vice-President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 19th inst. I have to say that I find that for any proper consideration of the matter, it is necessary to have a meeting of the Board of the Manhattan Railway Company, as only two of the plans are accompanied by any explanation. I will be glad to take the whole subject up with you here on the 27th inst. at 11 A. M. The extension of Nov. 21, 1899, is hereby requested to have further extended, seems to me to be the only way to get the matter settled. I am sorry that I cannot submit them earlier, but I trust you will accept a time and place convenient to your convenience. I would ask an extension of thirty days, in the form heretofore adopted, and I would be very glad to have the matter finally disposed of within that time. Respectfully yours, ALFRED SKITT, Vice-President.

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Much harm is done daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate

(For Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes—

Croquettes, in Tins.

Drops, in Tins.

Square Tablets.

Small Bars.

This product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate